

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The population of northern China is almost completely vegetarian, the chief articles of food being millet, rice, maize, potatoes and turnips.

For the last 1,700 murders committed in the United Kingdom, only 57 criminals were executed, 235 were sentenced to death, but 142 were found insane.

The Severn's record salmon was caught in 1889. It weighed 61 pounds. But the Tay can show a fish of 70 pounds. The average weight of salmon taken in Great Britain is eight pounds.

The recent census of India shows that Bengal, which has an area of 203,473 square miles—one-quarter less than the area of Texas—has a population of 74,713,000, which is equal to that of the United States.

In the Chinese ethical code the Christian injunction to cast out the beam from one's own eye rather than to regard the mote in a brother's eye is expressed: "Let every man sweep the snow from his own door and not regard the hoar-frost on the top of his neighbor's house."

It is stated that a strenuous attempt is being made by some enterprising Norwegians to popularize reindeer flesh as an article of diet in Europe. The experiment of raising the animals in large numbers for slaughtering purposes will be fairly tried. They expect to find profitable markets in France and Belgium, and will even endeavor to induce beef-eating Britons to purchase the article.

In the famous cellars of the Hotel de Ville, at Bremen, there are a dozen cases of holy wine, which have been preserved for 250 years. A merchant figures that if the cost of maintaining the cellars, payment of rent, interest upon the original value of the wine and other incidental charges are considered, a bottle of this choice Madeira has cost no less than \$2,000,000, each glassful \$270,000, and a single drop could not be sold without loss under \$200.

HALF A CENTURY YET.

Before the Pension Roll of the United States Will Come to an End.

A pension official in Washington has been trying to figure how long it will be before the national pension roll comes to an end. He practically admits that he is unable to solve the problem, owing to the fact that there is a difference from year to year in the increase and decrease of pensions, and there are also the Spanish war pensions to be considered, for which, outside of the Philippine service, there have already been filed two-thirds as many applications as there were troops actually engaged in the war. According to these figures, says a Washington report, there were at the close of the year a total of 993,529 names on the roll, an increase of 2,010 from the previous year. During that year the names of 43,333 pensioners were dropped from the list, but this was more than offset by the 45,344 that were added, 4,699 of these being names restored that had been previously dropped for various reasons. He then figured that if there was no increase at all and an annual average decrease of 43,000 a year, the pension roll would be exhausted in about 23 years, or in 1924. As throwing a little light on the question the statistics of the Mexican war pensioners may be quoted. This war ended 55 years ago, and yet there are to-day 8,352 survivors on the roll, as well as 8,151 widows, with a total number of beneficiaries amounting to 16,464, while on June 30, 1900, there was still on the pension list one survivor and 1,742 widows of the war of 1812. If the civil war pensioners and those for the Spanish war were to run on anything like the present rate, the present century will be more than half gone before there is any promise of the wiping out of all pensioners resulting from our wars of the past; and it may be stated that from 1861 to 1900 the pension system has cost Uncle Sam no less than \$2,562,974,010.

NERVOUS SYSTEM IS DUAL.

The Development of One Set Benefits All Parts of the Human Body.

Prof. Scripture, of Yale university, has invented a new term, "cross-education," which he gives to the results upon the organs of the opposite side of the body from exercise of a limb or organ. The simplest instance is that a gain of 70 per cent. in strength of the right hand from exercising it alone secures a gain of 50 per cent. in the unexercised left hand. The law holds not only as regards strength, but also in other qualities. The fact helps to explain why right-handed people, for instance, the left retains so much strength and expertness. The question also arises if other organs than corresponding ones may not be influenced, for example, the left foot by means of exercise of the right hand. Why are right-handed soldiers required to step off with the left foot first?

Finally, the development in the defective classes of mental and moral characteristics by systematized physical instruction, which teaches order, rhythm, accuracy and judgment, is explained and put upon a rational basis. The claims of the manual training advocates are justified and made clear. The experiments at the Elmira reformatory thus elicit the greatest interest. How far it may be possible to educate into something like normality the weak mind, criminally inclined and even the idiotic becomes an important study. Prof. Scripture calls this "the principle of character building by motor activity."

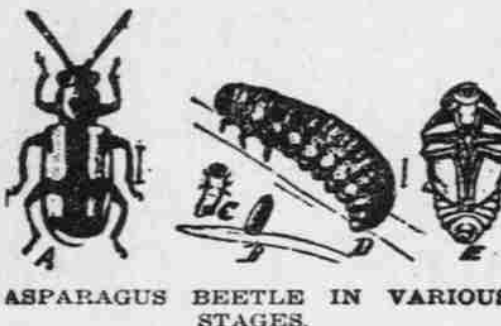
Early New York Funerals.
The New York Historical society lately issued the twenty-fifth volume of its "Collections," composed of abstracts of wills and other documents as recorded in the surrogate's office and bringing the record down to 1707. Among the curious items in the book is the record of funeral expenses of Peter Jacobs Marins, a rich merchant. That a funeral was on the Dutch settlers a day of merriment is shown by the fact that the "mourner" consumed 29 gallons of wine and about 25 gallons of beer, smoked 250 tobacco pipes and ate 800 "cookies." The account also includes a bill for "bottles and glass broke."



THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.

To Exterminate This Pest For Next Year Active Operations Must Be Commenced Now.

The common asparagus beetle needs no description other than the illustration given herewith from a drawing by F. H. Chittenden, United States department of agriculture. It is not practical to spray old beds from which asparagus is being cut for the destruction of this pest. The beetle clusters upon the young shoots just as they are coming through the ground; even at times going below the surface, attacking the young plants. In old beds, several stalks should be permitted to stand in each row at intervals of about two rods. These stalks throw out leaves and the beetles concentrate upon them, feed for a short time, and then deposit their eggs. These trap plants can be sprayed thoroughly with paris green and water at the rate of four ounces in 40 gallons. The poison can be applied dry by mixing one pound of paris green in 100 pounds of common flour or land plaster.



ASPARAGUS BEETLE IN VARIOUS STAGES.

The insects attacking young buds should be collected by hand at first. A couple of small boys with tin pails or pans containing about one pint of water and a teaspoonful of kerosene can catch the beetles by bending the young plants over the vessel and shaking them slightly, care being taken not to break them off. As soon as the plants begin to leaf out, they can be sprayed or dusted with paris green. If the young larvae or worms are brushed off on the dry, hot, sandy soil, during the middle of the day, many of them are destroyed.

The fight in combating this pest should begin now to save the crop both this and next year. As soon as the cutting season is over and before the old lines have become veritable breeding beds for the beetle, spray or dust thoroughly. The insects spend the winter as adults and hide any place they can find protection. If, therefore, the early and late broods are destroyed, the greatest number of them can be prevented from reaching maturity. If the first brood now depositing its eggs is fought persistently, the second generation will not be so difficult to handle. If both broods are allowed to breed without any attempt to destroy them, next year's asparagus crop will be in great danger.—Orange Judd Farmer.

RAIN AND SUNSHINE.

Scientists Claim They Are the Determining Factors in Flavoring Berries and Melons.

There are years when fruit has not the flavor usually belonging to it. Especially is this the case with strawberries and melons. On investigation it is found that rainfall and sunshine are the principal factors in determining flavor. In very wet seasons fruits grow large, but contain little sugar. In dry seasons much more sugar is elaborated, and this sugar enters very largely into the indefinable something we call flavor. Prof. Troop, of Indiana, touching on the same subject, says: "An excessive amount of rain is undoubtedly one of the chief causes of trouble. It is a well-known fact that during a very wet season strawberries are of much poorer quality, containing a less amount of sugar, than when the ripening season is comparatively dry. The same is true with muskmelons; the crop may be larger during a wet season, the fruit may be finer in appearance, but the sugar content which gives the melon its delicious flavor is comparatively low. Hence, it frequently happens that a variety may give good satisfaction one season, and be very unsatisfactory the next. Through drainage, either natural or artificially, will do much toward preventing trouble from this source. The use of fertilizers, rich in potash and phosphoric acid, will have a tendency to produce a fruit of high quality." It is doubtless true that selection of varieties for planting will do much to give flavor, even in a wet season.

The Fruit Bark Beetle.

A pest discussed at some length in a recent New York bulletin is the fruit bark beetle. This was especially prevalent last season, and did much damage in peach orchards in western New York, and in some scattered plum and cherry plantations. On peaches its principal injury was due to punctures of the bark on the trunk and larger limbs, through which the sap oozed and formed gummy excrecences. On plum and cherry, however, more injury was done by punctures in the twigs, causing death of the foliage. The natural home of this insect is in dead bark, so all brush piles and dead trees should be removed from the orchards. Caustic washes upon trunks and branches serve as a preventive measure, and cutting off and burning the infested twigs destroys many of the beetles.

The Selection of Plants.

Select plants for all plantations, whether of strawberry, raspberry or other small fruits. Needless choosing of plants from old beds or plantations is the easiest way, but it has proved the most profitless way. In every line of plant propagation it is now recognized that selection is the principal factor in plant improvement. If a man cannot afford the time to make proper selections himself, it will pay him to buy of men that make a business of doing that kind of thing.—Farmers' Review.

USE OF PETROLEUM.

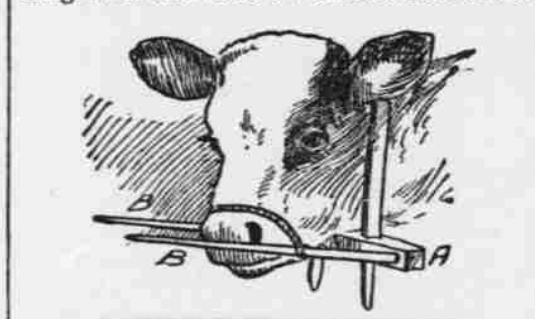
Experience Shows That It Often Destroys Trees as Well as the Insects That Infest Them.

The varying and sometimes disastrous results obtained from the use of refined petroleum on growing trees as an insecticide, and especially against the San Jose scale, have led to the suspicion that the crude product might be less variable and drastic in its effects. But so far as it has been used it would appear that we have yet much to learn before we can with safety recommend the application of the crude product to the different varieties of fruit trees. That it is efficient in destroying the San Jose scale if it is brought in contact with this insect seems now quite probable. But the hundreds of dead trees that mark the areas where it has been indiscriminately used, point very clearly to the fact that great caution is necessary, and no one is, as yet, able to say just where safety ceases and danger begins. Then, too, when no permanent injury is apparent, as in the case of the seedling apples on the ground of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, who can say that this unnatural retardation may not after the first application prove to be a menace to the life or general vigor of the tree? It is well known that, in nature, these retardations sometimes occur, but nature seldom, if ever, covers the bark of a tree or shrub, and then only in part, with vegetable growths like lichens, and even these are known to be detrimental, a smooth, clean bark being always desirable. In the use of refined petroleum one of the most perplexing phenomena observed was the fact that equally careful applications, made by the same person, with the same grade of oil, would give almost opposite results. Here recommendation of the refined product for general use has, in many cases, resulted disastrously and brought no little dispute to the entomological fraternity of this country. The most that can now be said for the refined product is that a ten to twenty per cent. mixture with water constitutes a fairly successful summer wash and destroys the young scale, thereby checking the increase and spread until applications of whale oil soap mixtures can be made.—Prof. F. M. Webster, in Farmers' Review.

GOOD CALF MUZZLE.

A Very Simple and Inexpensive Contrivance Which Does Its Work Thoroughly.

A simple and a good calf muzzle is made by taking a scantling, a 3 by 3 by 14 inches; bore an inch hole about 1 1/2 inches from each end. Turn scantling over and bore two more holes two



A MUZZLE THAT MUZZLES.

Inches from each end. Take a small stick of about one inch or little larger and make a bow to go over the calf's neck. For the muzzles, b h, take two good seasoned pieces of wood about 14 inches long, make them round and sharp pointed at one end, and insert the other end in the holes bored in the scantling. Then place the muzzle on calf, take a string and tie over calf's nose, and you have a good muzzle complete.—C. P. Wood, in Farm and Home.

TIMELY DAIRY NOTES.

Milk at the same time every day. Milk thoroughly to the last drop, because the last milk is the best. Always keep the hands clean, and also the cow's udder and dairy utensils.

To milk young, restive cows, raise one of the fore feet. Never strike them.

Milk with four fingers, and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers.

Let there be exact system in all movements about the dairy. Do not delay straining the milk until the cream has begun to rise again more slowly.

The farmer who makes the dairy his main business, rather than an adjunct, is the one who will turn out the best product, and procure the most profit and satisfaction.—Rural World.

A Point Worth Considering.

A close observer has well said that "birds have different tastes from men; as a rule they prefer bitter, sour or insipid fruit. We should never destroy such species as the wild cherry, wild grape, elder, blackberry, junberry, mulberry, dogwood, Virginia creeper, buckthorn, sumach, bitter-sweet and others. By encouraging such plants we are approaching a solution of the problem, that will preserve for our own benefit both the cultivated fruit and the birds." This is a point that we think many people have overlooked. Where birds are most destructive is in localities where no food exists other than that growing in the farmer's garden.

Balanced Ration for Cows.

A balanced ration is what will sustain a cow one day. It is composed of protein, carbohydrates, etc., in proper proportions. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds should have two and one-half pounds protein, 12 1/2 pounds carbohydrates and four-tenths pound fat. In going into market for feed stuffs the dairyman wants to know the several food values of the different feeds. Bran at \$16 per ton is equal to oilmeal at \$35, as oilmeal contains a much greater percentage of protein. Hence if oilmeal is \$25 per ton, buy oilmeal.

Why Pulverization Pays.

The chief supply of drink to growing plants is moisture brought up from below by capillary action, and therein consists the necessity of pulverizing the soil thoroughly before planting, and continuous surface cultivation afterward. Weeds are sometimes pointed as a blessing because their presence compels the farmer to continue really necessary cultivation, which he might otherwise feel justified in omitting to the detriment of the crop.—Midland Farmer.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Of the 1,500 convicts in Tennessee, 22 claim to be college graduates.

There are in California nearly 45,000 Italians. Their property is estimated at \$50,000,000.

Two newspapers of New York spend about \$1,000,000 a year each for paper, the quantity consumed being 31,878 tons.

Boston owes \$106.72 per inhabitant; Montreal owes \$92; Cincinnati owes \$83.65. Other American and Canadian cities owe less.

There are two original portraits of Franklin in the Boston public library, one by Duplessis, painted by Hon. Edward Brooks; the other by Gutz, presented by Gardner Brewer.

In Tennessee and Georgia the peanut is known as the goober; in Alabama and the western gulf states, a ground pea; in the southwest of the United States and in the West Indies, a pindal or pindar, and in various parts of England a jurnut, an earth nut or a manila nut.

Over 1,000 uncontested actions for absolute divorce, separation and annulment of marriage are decided every year by the justices of the supreme court in New York county, N. Y., alone. Decrees are granted in about 75 per cent. of these. The procedure in uncontested divorce suits is so simple that the evidence is generally followed by an immediate divorce.

PEOPLE WHO WRITE.

Pietro Mascagni, the composer, is writing a life of Giuseppe Verdi.

Walter Scott—and not Marie Corelli—was Queen Victoria's favorite author, and she was partial to Jane Austen.

THE MARKETS.

	New York	June 4
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	9 1/2
COTTON—Middling	15 1/2	15 1/2
WHEAT—Winter Wheat	2 50	4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	2 50	4 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
OATS—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
RYE—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Hens	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Cocks	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Turkeys	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Geese	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Ducks	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Pigeons	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Guinea Fowls	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Cats	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Dogs	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Horses	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Mules	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Donkeys	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Swine	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Cattle	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Sheep	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Goats	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Pigs	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Hens	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Cocks	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Turkeys	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Geese	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Ducks	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Pigeons	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Guinea Fowls	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Cats	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Dogs	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Horses	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Mules	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Donkeys	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Swine	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Cattle	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Sheep	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Goats	1 1/2	1 1/2
POULTRY—Pigs	1 1/2	1 1/2

SPORT IN WESTERN CANADA.

While the Farmer's Grain is Ripening and His Stock Growing Fat, He May Have Plenty of Shooting.

There is probably no country on the American Continent where the life of the farmer carries with it that assurance of comfort and success as does Western Canada. Nor is there to be found anywhere else such a pleasant combination. Game abounds everywhere and nowhere does it afford such perfect amusement. A noted sportsman writing of the favorite pastime says: "There is one particular spot where I saw a man drop 70 mallards one morning, and bring them all to bag, too, for they dropped in open water or on flat prairie. At the right season of the year you can see black lines and triangles cut sharply out against the sky all round you, moving very swiftly, and you begin to wonder whether you have enough cartridges to hold out. You can hear the prairie-chicken crowing like barn-dove fowls; and a little to the north-east is a bit of marshy ground, cattle poached, and dappled with gleaming pools, where the snipe are nearly as thick as mosquitoes. A thin column of blue smoke curling up in the distance shows you where a few wandering Indians have pitched their camp, but there is no other indication of civilization in sight. Still, the neighborhood is well-settled, and a short drive will bring you to a farmhouse where you can buy the finest butter and the freshest eggs for unexcelled prices."

A very short railway journey will bring you to a country full of deer and the lordly wapiti, the king of the deer tribe the world over; and down on the flat, boggy land by the lake shores the moose will stand knee-deep in water on the summer evenings, ready to lie down when the flies get bothering. All day you breathe the wild free air of the prairie, and at night you are lulled to sleep by the surge and ripple and splash of the waves on the beach, broken now and then by the weird banshee-cry of strange water-fowl. Particulars regarding settlement of the lands of Western Canada can be had from any agent of the Canadian Government, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in your columns.

THE QUEER THING ABOUT IT.

It's usually when a man speaks without thinking that he says what he thinks.—Philadelphia Record.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Think of It! Goats on racing yachts as mascots!

"They are certainly no more remarkable than rams on battleships."—Philadelphia Times.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption

has an equal for a cough and cold. John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

When a man has curly hair the women

think it is a lot of good luck wasted.—Athens Globe.

Check That Ugly Cough

With Hoxsie's Croup Cure. Noopium, 50c.

If you want a man to remember you al-

ways cheat him; he will soon forget a favor.—Athens Globe.

How Mothers may Help their Daughters into Womanhood



Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Miss Good are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Miss Good asks Mrs. Pinkham for Help.

June 13th, 1899.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been very much bothered for some time with my monthly periods being irregular. I will tell you all about it, and put myself in your care, for I have heard so much of you. Each month menstruation would become less and less, until it entirely stopped for six months, and now it has stopped again. I have become very nervous and of a very bad color. I am a young girl and have always had to work very hard. I would be very much pleased if you would tell me what to do."—Miss Pearl Good, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

The Happy Result.

February 10th, 1900.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is just simply wonderful the change your medicine has made in me. I feel like another person. My work is now a pleasure to me, while before using your medicine it was a burden. To-day I am a healthy and happy girl. I think if more women would use your Vegetable Compound there would be less suffering in the world. I cannot express the relief I have experienced by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss Pearl Good, Cor. 29th Avenue and Yeslar Way, Seattle, Wash.

\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL" FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Save fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. Now Haven, Conn.

Use CERTAIN CURE.

Wholesale LIGHTNING RODS AGENTS Address R.R. 1, P.O. Box 100, Cincinnati, O. (Wanted.)

A. N. K.-B. 1898

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Chew Wetmore's Best

The chewing tobacco with a conscience behind it.

No Premiums! Wetmore's Best sells on its merits.

Made only by M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO. St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

Worms

CASCARETS are a sure cure for tape worms and those other pests of worms that make the lives of children and their mothers miserable. Any variety of parasites that live in the human stomach or bowels, and feed on the substance which should properly nourish the body, are dislodged by Cascarets Candy Cathartic, and expelled. One or two tablets usually drive them out, and persistent use is sure to do away with the unwelcome intruders. Many children and older people suffer from worms without knowing it, and get thin and weak, although their appetite is good. The best way to find out is to take Cascarets. Never accept a substitute!

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THE TABLET

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and one that is beyond dispute. We have a simple and reliable method of curing worms, and we guarantee to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 5c boxes, give them a fair trial. If you are a child, or if you are not satisfied after using one 5c box, return the unused 5c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the drug store from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will no only follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Add: STERILIZED REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

10c. 25c. 50c. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. DRUGGISTS